

AROUND THE FARM.

Edited by ANDREW H. WARD.

Lands for Grass.

Clay or heavy loam lands are most suitable for grass, and once well seeded will improve and thicken up and bear heavier crops for three years, and can be kept in permanent grass, requiring them to be properly managed, but one must take off for success, as the grass without returning manure in some form to keep up the fertility of the soil. Yet how much mowing land do we see reverting to pastures or ploughed up, cultivated to potatoes and then corn, or to corn and then potatoes, and then resowed to grass at great cost for seed and labor to keep it in grass from three to five years, and then ploughed again to go through the same round of operations at much expense and comparatively little return for the labor and money for seed expended. Unless the land was improperly laid down, and is not meant to use the mowing-machine, tederer and horse-rake, it should not be ploughed, but kept in grass by top-dressing, and for this purpose artificial manures are better than composts or cast manures, for the reason that they will produce more for the same money, and there is less expense in their application. If compost or barn manure is used, it must be worked over and made fine, for to use coarse manure on mowing land, would result in reverting to the barn, for the hay much that would not have been produced the first season, and would impair the quality of the hay. Where lands are light, grass cannot be retained in the soil that length of time; it cannot be retained in heavier soils unless they are naturally moist or can be irrigated.

If present mowing land is too uneven to work to advantage the present baling implements, or for other reasons it is desirable to break it up and cultivate it and then resow it, in either case the ground should be well cultivated and put in condition by being liberally manured, and a liberal manuring need not cost over \$5 per acre; for two tons hay will take from the soil only seventeen pounds phosphoric acid and sixty-nine pounds potash in mineral elements to be supplied, supposing that neither of these was added to the crop from which already existed in the soil. Land can be used to good advantage in March, April, May, or more convenient, in August, September or October; in any case, however, the ground should be well turned, made fine, to have a good seed-bed, and well manured to give the grass the opportunity to overcome the weeds. If the land is not well turned and manured the weeds will overrun the grass, and this is more likely to be the case where the land has been deeply ploughed and land turned up which has not been exposed for a length of time to the beneficial action of the atmosphere to keep up its store of available nutritive matter. By exposing the slowly insoluble silicates slowly yield alkalies, lime and magnesia in soluble forms; the sulphides are converted into sulphates; and, generally, the minerals of the soil are disintegrated and mixed under the influence of the oxygen, the water, the carbonic acid, and the nitric acid of the air. Again, the atmospheric nitrogen is assimilated by the soil in the shape of ammonia, nitrates and the amide-like matters of humus.

The rate of manuring, as well as that of fertilization, depends in part upon the chemical and physical characters of the soil, and partly upon the temperature and meteorological conditions.

Grass on some accounts is one of the best crops to raise, as it is always in demand, becomes a remunerative price in the market, and requires very little labor, and uses horse power principally. The use of labor-saving machinery in baying enables the farmer to gather his harvest in better season than formerly, and experience shows that the best time for cutting is when the grass is in blossom, as it then contains the highest percentage of soluble matters, and early cutting gives the second crop time to grow. It cannot be called good grass land or well manured that will not produce two good crops in a season.

Grass allowed to grow before being cut exhausts the land to a much greater extent than when cut in blossom, as it is in perfecting its seed that it is most valuable, and the first week in July, when it is to be reserved for seed, is the best time, and by the time the seed is formed the vegetative nature of the grass has changed, and its soluble matters, sugar, gum and starch, have been gradually transformed into woody fibre, in which state it does not possess the nutritive qualities that it does when cut in blossom, and is consequently of less value to feed the stock.

Light lands and those adapted to grass are better to cultivate in corn, and by the system of ensilage, corn makes a good substitute for hay if fed with grain, and with hay ensilage there is no reason why the dairy interest should not thrive and our stock of cattle and sheep should not increase much faster in the future than they have in the past.

A. H. W.

Killing Weeds.

Perhaps there is no single farm operation in which there has been such a needless waste of hard, manual labor as in that of root and plant hoeing. It is true there was some excuse for making hard work of weeding and hoeing, when there were no really good ploughs, harrows or large cultivators in the market with which to suitably prepare and work the soil. A field that is but half ploughed or cannot be put in good condition for plowing will use even the best harrow or cultivator. Each year we have produced in its order, or all the after cultivation, what necessarily goes to a disadvantage. It has been on our lot to work with a team in a field of grain, when we had to hoe out all the weeds, a more serious hindrance than the hand labor itself.

Many readers can conceive of number of planting potatoes where the best that can be done for the crop is to hoe it out, and then to hoe it out again, and then with much hard digging, sweep up a heap of soil to throw directly over the seed. You can remember, too, when the plough was the chief implement, and the hoe the best for working out a planted field of corn or potato, and an old-fashioned socket hoe the best hand tool with which to follow up and fix the hills. It took a great deal of time to hoe out these old methods, but there was a real deal of labor required, a good deal more, than we can afford to spend now, for the competition is too close, and when we are so greatly improved now, we can afford to spend less time on every operation, that tends to make crops cheaper, or the labor of producing them less, works to the best advantage.

Thousands of dollars' worth of old manufacturing machinery is annually sold for old iron, because it cannot longer be used with profit, and when we are so greatly improved now, every operation, that tends to make crops cheaper, or the labor of producing them less, works to the best advantage.

When we call to mind some of the farmers we know who plough the land perfectly, pulverize it thoroughly, lay it out in their seads, and then cultivate to make them as smooth as possible, growing crops by horse power, doing the work as well as it can possibly be done by hand, and many times faster, we seem almost absurd to think any labor left to be done, when we ride over the country and find that tough, weedy fields and gardens are the rule rather than the exception, the case looks quite different.

There is a great deal of good farming done in New England, but there is also a great deal that is poor, and there is very little that is perfect. The old method was to go in with a plough, and then with a team and harrow, and then follow up with a hand hoe, and then with hand tools, like hoes, rakes, spades, etc., and then with hand hoes for sowing and hoeing over all the ground left unturned by the horse implements. As the plough or culti-vator could not be run very closely to the hills without danger of getting into the furrows, a good deal of hand-hoeing was often required.

A good workman was expected to dig away perfectly all the surface soil around the hills, pull out all the weeds, lay the ground plain, and then with his hoe bring up fresh soil from between the rows for levelling in and replacing the earth that had been taken away. There is a good deal of "knock" to hoing a hill, and the good workmen, those who make no false motions with their hoes, are likely to feel a little pride in a well-worked hill, and how it is laid when it is done, and how it looks when it is done, with a good deal of hand-hoeing was often required.

A correspondent in the Southern Planter makes the following suggestions about protecting water-melons from the striped or yellow bug which frequently destroys the young vines. To protect against this insect, he says, "Enclose the top soil when the seed is planted, with four shingles (as broad as you can get them), which is done by laying them in each other, compacting the ground of earth against them on the outside. You then have, as it were, a box around them, which is a little truss, but it had better be taken off when destroyed and then re-sown, and replanted and throwing back the crop a week later."

We never yet knew the man who had just finished a hard job at hoeing, who was quite ready

method will snuff or protect the vine, from the bushes. Suffice it to say they don't get within the enclosure. I discovered this plan after losing my cucumber and canting vines to a pest during one year in my garden, and they still live to this day. On no account should one plant after the first, cultivating, nor should a field be cultivated the second time until the uprooted weeds have had a little time either to die or to catch a hold of the ground, then after one week, it will count against the weeds. If a field is "rowed" both ways, is very weedy or grassy, and needs a good deal of work done, we would go right in with the cultivator one way first, and then cross it the next day, going but once in a row each time. The third day, throw again, and the fourth day cultivate again. This way we can keep up the fertility of the soil. Yet how much mowing land do we see reverting to pastures or ploughed up, cultivated to potatoes and then corn, or to corn and then potatoes, and then resowed to grass at great cost for seed and labor to keep it in grass from three to five years, and then ploughed again to go through the same round of operations at much expense and comparatively little return for the labor and money for seed expended. Unless the land was improperly laid down, and is not meant to use the mowing-machine, tederer and horse-rake, it should not be ploughed, but kept in grass by top-dressing, and for this purpose artificial manures are better than composts or cast manures, for the reason that they will produce more for the same money, and there is less expense in their application. If compost or barn manure is used, it must be worked over and made fine, for to use coarse manure on mowing land, would result in reverting to the barn, for the hay much that would not have been produced the first season, and would impair the quality of the hay. Where lands are light, grass cannot be retained in the soil that length of time; it cannot be retained in heavier soils unless they are naturally moist or can be irrigated.

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Boston Weekly Globe.
TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1883.

A NEW OFFER.

In the seventh column a new offer of fourteen months to each single subscriber, sent by himself or through a postmaster or agent, is announced. This is done in compliance with the request of many patrons, who believe that they can secure many single subscribers during the summer months with so favorable terms. As the offer now stands, every subscriber, whether his name is sent singly or in a club, will receive THE GLOBE fourteen months, and every postmaster and agent will be allowed the usual commission. Subscribe for fourteen months, if possible; otherwise, subscribe until January, 1884, for only fifty cents.

A NEW STORY IMMEDIATELY.

Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods, author of two of the most successful GLOBE stories, has just ready for publication in THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT SERIAL.

The title of which will be announced in the next issue. Now is the time to form clubs.

ANOTHER NEW STORY NEARLY READY.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, for only \$1.00; six copies for only \$5.00.

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To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State.

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All copies lost in the mails will be duplicated free of expense.

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Sample copies are free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary Advertising 30cts. per line. About 5 words average a line. Editorial Notices 50cts. per nonpareil line. Discounts: 5 per cent. on \$100. 10 on \$200.

A Washington paper criticizes President Arthur because he drinks whiskey for which he pays \$18 a gallon and gives his guests nothing better than \$15 whiskey. This is very sad. It indicates the growth of aristocratic and arrogant ideas in the capital, and a tendency to drift away from the republican simplicity which is supposed to be characteristic of our government, and which used to worry along on Jersey apple-jack at \$6 per gallon. Whiskey worth \$18 in the White House! Shades of Bacchus! Whither are we drifting?

Paterson, N. J., is becoming famous for its eccentric persons. Rev. George Guirey is the latest development in that line. Although receiving \$125 a month for his services, he recently paralyzed his flock by announcing that his family would starve unless a special collection should be immediately taken up for him. The next Sunday he informed his beloved congregation that they would either have to buy him a clock or take his watch out of pawn if they wanted him to deliver shorter sermons. At last accounts the reverend gentleman's financial situation was getting no better very fast and the deacons were getting mad.

The railway exposition at Chicago has proved very instructive to visitors. There is one feature of it worth the careful attention of inventors. It is stated that everything that ingenuity and care can provide is used to protect the passengers; and looking at the various appliances for safety as they are brought together, every possible contingency seems provided for; yet, where the employee is solely concerned, especially in the coupling of cars, it is notorious that the companies are sadly indifferent. Possibly there are practical objections to most of the coupling devices intended to ensure safety, but it is believed that the many excellent features shown in the exposition can be drawn upon to produce a perfect device.

expecting thieves to stop stealing of their own accord. The utterances of the Ohio platform will be endorsed by a large majority in the fall, and reaffirmed by the country at large next year, unless all signs fail.

FROM THE MASCULINE POINT OF VIEW.

The female characters that figure in Mr. Howells' novels have been the victims of much unsparring denunciation, as has also Mr. Howells himself for creating them. And they have also received a good deal of very fulsome praise. Moreover, it will be noticed that condemnation comes usually from feminine, the praise from masculine readers. There is a reason for this rather curious fact, which also explains why Mr. Howells creates such characters and why they are all so nearly alike.

From first page to last they are a view of feminine humanity from a purely masculine standpoint, and are consequently full of all the quirks and queer ideas and apparently unseemly convictions and impulsive actions traceable to no motive other than the impulse which the average man marvels over in his thoughts about femininity all his life long. To the average man woman-kind is a puzzle. He has never solved, and that he finally gives up as something that can't be solved. His last despairing analysis of the motives that he supposes must control her actions ends with the conviction that "a woman is a queer creature," and he finally gives up all attempt to account for her doings and sayings.

Therefore it is that, in him, Mr. Howells' feminine creations, composed of equal parts of italics and unacceptable impulses, seem to him the most natural and thoroughly feminine characters he has ever met on printed pages. Mr. Howells' heroines, from the beginning to the end of his books, show the masculine inability to find any reason for a woman's speeches, actions and convictions other than an unaccountable impulse springing from an equally unaccountable desire to say, do or believe that particular thing. They are freaky, unreasonable, conscientious always, but it is impossible to foretell just what they may be expected to do next, and, after they have done it, impossible to understand why they have done it. In all which Mr. Howells has given up even unusual prominence to the usual masculine wonder, and perplexity over femininity. He has given to literature a view of feminine character from a standpoint purely and intensely masculine. He has not sufficient genius to carry him beyond that point where the clear vision and the keen insight which genius gives would enable him to make searching analysis of character and motive, reveal the hidden springs of action, and portray the slow but inevitable growth of character and individual life.

THE OHIO NOMINATION.

The Democrats of Ohio have nominated for governor Judge George Headley of Cincinnati, a lawyer of unusual ability and one who has rendered distinguished service to his party. Headley's competitors before the convention were General Ward and Hon. George W. Geddes, both strong men, but the first ballot showed that Geddes could not be nominated and that Headley had a larger following than Ward. On the second ballot the Geddes men ended the contest by casting their votes for the strongest man.

In 1876 Judge Headley was a warm supporter of Mr. Tilden and appeared as spokesman on his behalf before the electoral commission, in which capacity he did noble work in advocacy of Democratic principles. It is the opinion of men who best understand the situation in Ohio that Judge Headley's great popularity with the Germans will secure him a handsome majority, and if his success is marked he will undoubtedly become a prominent candidate for higher honors at the hands of the party. His Republican opponent, Foraker, is not looked upon very favorably, and there is every reason to believe that the work begun by the tidal wave of 1882 will be carried forward with renewed vigor this year. The Democrats of Ohio have made a good choice, and if present indications are worth anything that choice will be ratified by a large majority of the citizens of the State on election day.

IS CHURCH ATTENDANCE DECREASING?

The enterprising editor of the North American Review is much given to attempting to get authoritative opinions upon mooted social and political questions. His magazine from month to month is a continued and unsatisfied search after oracles. To be sure, in these symposiums, which he has made a feature of the Review, he gets plenty of opinions—though not much else—which are sometimes sensible, occasionally ridiculous, but often amusing. His latest search after oracular utterance is on the question of "Church Attendance," which is discussed in the July number by "A Non-Church-Goer" and three reverend doctors—William Hayes Ward, James M. Fullman, and J. H. Ryland.

If one is looking for the maximum amount of rare assertion and denial, with the minimum of argument and evidence, he cannot do better than to read their symposium. But, notwithstanding its rather barren character, it embodies very well a good deal of the popular belief upon both sides of the question, occasionally re-enforced by proof, though the greater part of it is merely argument after the very usual method of making sweeping assertions founded merely upon individual belief.

The non-church-goer opens the discussion with an article in which he avers that church attendance is rapidly decreasing; that "it is not the daring atheist or the reckless evil-doer that is now chiefly found in the ranks of non-attenders at the church, but the sober citizen, the father of a family, who is loyal to his convictions and faithful to his duty," that "the majority of intelligent and well-meaning people" no longer believe what the churches teach, and are not found among its listeners. He accounts for this in several ways, saying that the church proscribes poverty and cramps the brains of its ministers; that the church is behind the age, and no longer furnishes proper nutriment for the minds and souls of men; that it is doing less for morals than is science. Then he finds another reason to be that men think they cannot afford the expense of church-going, with the multiplicity of demands that will be made upon their purses. He thinks, also, that in the church the man is gaged by the amount he gives, and his social status set accordingly, a result that is revolting to any man of self-respect and respectability. "Churches," he concludes, "at least in large cities, are for the rich, and serve rather a social than a genuine religious purpose: chapels and mission schools are for the poor, who are thereby made to feel their inferiority; but for the great class of reading, thinking and active men of the age there is no provision made for spiritual salvation."

In reply to these assertions, Dr. Ward brings up figures to show that thirty-six out of our 50,000,000 population are church communicants, that Evangelical communists in this country have increased from 7 per cent. of the population in 1800 to 20 per cent. in 1880. An increase in church people of twenty-seven-fold against ninefold in population. Dr. Fullman thinks that church-going in the United States is increasing; that church services have never before been attended by so large a number of intelligent and responsible people, and that "the most striking religious phenomenon of the age—the rise of the children's church—makes it certain that religious instruction and worship are more universal among us than ever before." Strangely enough, Dr. Ryland accepts the non-church-goer's statement about decrease of attendance "as in the main sound."

Colonel Tom Ochiltree of Texas has made his debut in London as an apostle of reform, and is teaching the benighted Britons how to live like him self in public. Colonel Tom was deeply grieved by the manner in which the average benighted Briton poked his eyes or umbrellas into the faces of passengers when getting into an omnibus, and so decided to begin his missionary labors by "cleaning out" the first man who should speak him. The opportunity soon came. A benighted British jibbed his umbrella against Colonel Tom's check to the detriment of the umbrella, and the Texan colonel promptly knocked the b. b. galley-west and crooked out of the omnibus and into the middle of the street. Then the colonel picked up his prostrate and explained that he was inaugurating a reform in British manners, and intended to enlist the services of some cattle men from Texas and go about doing good and pinching the heads of people who carry canes in their pockets. It is to be hoped that this new missionary movement may meet with encouragement and success. England has kindly endeavored to reform American art and manners by sending us Oscar Wilde and the Salvation Army, and America gratefully reciprocates by sending her Colonel Tom Ochiltree and some cattle men from Texas to reform British etiquette.

The platform adopted by the Ohio Democrats is a plain, straightforward declaration of principles and purposes. There is no shuffling, no evasion, no straddling of issues. The tariff plank is one that all honest anti-monopoly men can stand upon. It declares in favor of "a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of a government economically administered," and so adjusted as not to create nor foster monopolies. The platform demands a thorough change in the administration of the government, to the end that the public service may be purified, extravagance arrested, and theft and fraud punished. The Democrats of Ohio clearly perceive that the reform so often promised by the Republican party can never be brought about while the government is in the hands of men whose interests lie in shielding thieves, and that the only purification possible must come through a complete change in the administration of public affairs. The country is rapidly awakening to a realizing sense of its folly in

expecting thieves to stop stealing of their own accord. The utterances of the Ohio platform will be endorsed by a large majority in the fall, and reaffirmed by the country at large next year, unless all signs fail.

without forming any new institution outside the church.

Dr. Ryland admits to the full deficiencies, follies and weaknesses of the church, but after it all thinks there is no other institution or medium that can be that power for good among men and women that the church has been and is.

THE SMALL BOY'S VACATION.

In a few days more the vacation season will be under full headway. The small boy will "chink" his books into a remote corner of the attic, to keep company with his skates, and go charging about the house in quest of fish-hooks, lines, cork and other munitions of war which the servant girl has put away, preparatory to an invasion of his uncle's peaceful farm up country. He will array himself in the blue shirt that bore the brunt of many a scramble, through briar patches last summer, discard his suspenders as mere trifleries of an effete civilization, and substitute a tightly-bound belt which disarranges all the body's digestive apparatus, arm himself with a Fourth-of-July pistol, and revel in the idea that he is quite a dangerous and piratical-looking person. Before the summer is over the farmer whose domain he invades will also regard him as a holy terror, and the domestic cat and barnyard fowl will wonder why they were born. When not engaged in drowning worms in the brook that runs through the meadow, or chasing the wily woodchuck to his lair in the clover patch, the small boy on his vacation will be trying to get his neck broken by jumping from haymows to the tall chimney, and the inhabitants will be called to his rescue.

Mr. Tilden, remarks the Graphic, will please observe that William H. Barnum says Ben Butler would make a good president, and that when Mr. Barnum was asked regarding the old ticket he smiled a peculiar smile and said, "Please excuse me."

without so little as Mr. Chandler asks for them. Useless for war purposes, no doubt, the ships are today, but this proposed sale has every appearance of being another Robesonian junk mail. It is time to turn out a party that has squandered millions of the public money in building hulks that after a few years' soaking in navy yard docks are worth only from 1 to 2 per cent. of their cost. But perhaps our esteemed Republican contemporaries will tell us their party is not responsible for this corruption.

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

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New Orleans' commerce for the first five months of this year exceeds last year's by over \$11,000,000—an increase of nearly a third. It is now the second grain exporting port of the United States.

Among a party of young men who went sailing in the Mohawk river at Schenectady was one very tall chap. While they were in the water a man came along and took away part of their clothes. All had enough left to hide their nakedness except the tall fellow, but near the river he luckily found an empty barrel, out of which he knocked the heads and into which he stepped, and thus appareled he made his way across the fields, painlessly holding up the barrel as he walked, but dropping it and sinking into it whenever any one appeared in sight. Before he reached the paternal mansion half the dogs in town had detected his predicament and united to form a howling escort.

A judge in California was very much puzzled by a phrase used by a witness, who deposed that he had seen an enterprising reporter of a gentleman who was standing at the bar drinking with a friend. The reporter, however, was an American, and the friend, frankly answered the question addressed: "Then, of course, you are a Republican," added the reporter, "and I know myself, I'm a Democrat." "And have you any young relatives?" continued the reporter, turning to the gentleman's friend. "You may put me down as a free-trader," replied the latter. "Oh, I see; you're a Democrat, then." "Not exactly."

"What are you?" "Well," responded the astonished reporter, "I was a Democrat when I came in here, but I'm blown if I know what I am now."

It is reported that a Young Men's Christian Association in England is planning to place youths of 16 to 18 years old upon farms in America. Large numbers of them, after serving an apprenticeship to an English merchant, find that there is no work for them. It also intended to send girls here as domestics.

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It is reported that Dorsey will be good his threats and sue it for libel, promising lively music if he does.

The "girls" in the Treasury Department at Washington are mad because the correspondents call them ugly. Old girls are very sensitive.

Being asked if he would ever attempt managing a theater again, Edwin Booth said: "I don't think good humor that my friends will let me, after my last experience. The country is not ready for a Shakespearean stock company."

Once the Mississippi valley was a lake, and the inhabitants are having a hard time to prevent it from again becoming so.

A New York woman who has had three husbands says of petting: "A woman who is content to spend her life in a man's arms is not good for anything else, as a pet, and if her husband doesn't get pants in his arms and tell her so before she can kiss her stars."

From Louisville Courier-Journal: "Be thou as chaste as I, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calamity. General Crook has been mentioned as a candidate for president."

They propose to build churches in flats in New York, to put the houses of worship of half a dozen or more denominations under one roof.

Among the advantages it is stated that "persons desiring religious instruction could find it and all tastes could be suited, for it is not difficult to keep the vacation of the day to the next."

It is said that the first vessel built in the United States was the Virginia, built on the coast of Maine the year the State of Virginia was settled, and she was thirty tons and made regular round trips across the Atlantic. This was seven years before the Unrest, or the Restless, was built by Adrian Block in New York bay. As early as 1820 the Massachusetts Bay Company picked up shipwrights, the chief of whom was Robert Munro, and sent them to New England. The oldest name in American shipbuilding is Hollingsworth, and he built ships of as heavy tonnage as 300 tons.

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It is estimated that the annual increase of wealth in this country is \$500,000,000.

The bell which hangs in the steeple of the Baptist Church at Petaluma, Cal., is the identical bell that was stolen in 1870, and was recovered by the snakes exposed to view. They were coiled up in one solid coil, and did not move until they were fired into by the men with shotguns; and only about 100 were killed, but a man who went up a tree says he counted 387 of the reptiles, including those killed, gaunt and gaunt, like the snakes of the story, but give it just as it came to us."

In relating the circumstance of death of a man who was gored by a proprie's lady, the Mississippian correspondent of the Times of London says: "It does not appear to be a deliberate act committed with the intention of killing the man, who was much by caste, and who was found by Mrs. Halpin-na-Mauna railway digging stones in her compound without anybody's permission. Mrs. Joseph, under great provocation, the nature of which is not yet known, gave the snake a kick, which evidently burst his heart, and death followed instantaneously. Mrs. Joseph is brought down to Indore for trial."

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Miners have proved the stories of the large deposits of gold in Lower California false.

The New York plots have conquered in their long fight and now are to be allowed steam pilot boats.

It is suggested that Dorsey and Brady write a book upon what they know of the g. o. p.

Failure of the silk crop in China is causing a rise in the price of raw silk in this country.

The experience of the past few years has proven the truth of this observation by the Selma (Ala.) Times: "The interchange of visits among Northern and Southern military companies is the quickest and surest way to make blue and gray forget their antipathy for one another."

David Davis amuses himself, but not his neighbors, by flute playing.

ROMANCE OR FRAUD?

The Great Trust Imposed Upon a Detroit Gentleman.

Made the Guardian of a Handsome Spanish Heiress of Whom He Never Heard,

Together With a Double-Lined Zinc Box of Buried Treasure.

Paymaster Watson Tells How He Was Led Into Crime—Playing to Win Back First Losses, But Losing Again and Again.

SAN ANTONIO, June 12.—The court-martial for the trial of Major James E. Watson heard the accused paymaster's statement this morning. Major Watson was pale, but stood erect and spoke with a firm voice. He began by saying that he was charged with the gravest offence that could be laid against him as disbursing agent of the government. He acknowledged himself guilty of wrong-doings which justify the charges—"acts upon which," he said, "I can only look with horror." This was the recital at the beginning of his offences:

Early in last January, for the first time during my stay in Galveston, I joined a party of gentle men in a social game of cards, having no idea that it would prove more serious than such games as are played among gentlemen where amusement and pastime are the object. However, the losses and expenses were increased, and having lost more than I expected or intended, I was weak enough to remain, hoping that my partner would take up the loss. But the game went steadily adverse to me, and at the close I was a loser to the amount of several hundred dollars. I yielded to the delusive idea that I had been taken in by some one, and again, thinking such ill-fortune would not always befall me, the result I was found myself a loser to the amount, altogether, of nearly \$2000—a larger sum than I had ever lost before in a single game. To add to my misfortune, the stakes were increased, and the idea of leaving this debt unpaid was exceedingly repugnant to me, and it was then that I made my first and only effort to get out of the difficulty. I therefore resolved to draw from my public funds enough to pay back the amount I had lost, and to secure a place of safety, where I could hope to find a good uncle, and hear all tell about old times, when he and his boy's father were brothers together.

"In 1837, acting upon the advice of my uncle, I went to New York, and, while there, in February, she gave birth to the daughter, who was christened Helene Deville Lanchez. In 1837 the mother died in Valencia, Spain, and the daughter was left to me. I obtained permission of Mine. Christine, I made lucky operations on the Bourse, increasing my capital to \$2,050,000 francs. To have that capital at my disposal and to make myself more at ease I deposited \$2,000,000 francs with Mine. Christine,

and she accepted it. After proposing the same to her, and getting her permission, I gave the sum to her in the presence of her cashier, but I was unwilling to receive a receipt which she wished to make as it would diminish the dignity and respect due madam." Then the daughter was sent to school at Madrid. After various business ventures the secretary, who was in England, received a deposit to John in Galveston. At Haven, New York, was listed: "Gomez, at one time the messenger and at Havre, Aug. 17, 1837, the madam, in the presence of her cashier, returned 2,000,000 francs to Gomez, who had entirely given up to her. On Aug. 17, 1837, Gomez died, and the next day he was buried in the city church, and the idea of leaving this debt unpaid was exceedingly repugnant to me, and it was then that I made my first and only effort to get out of the difficulty. I therefore resolved to draw from my public funds enough to pay back the amount I had lost, and to secure a place of safety, where I could hope to find a good uncle, and hear all tell about old times, when he and his boy's father were brothers together."

"We, I don't know about it," said the boy, "he took a stick of macaroni and began to blow paper wads through it at a wood-sawyer who was a paper mill owner, and the sawdust flew in his face. The shippers of American live bees have been making some trouble in supplying this important article, and the market is getting up. It is now stated that all the bees in the country will be but a drop in the bucket. Through the shippers of American cattle have loaned out certificates for several million dollars, and the price of these deliveries, and the calling in of this loaned oil is expected to create a great boom. A good many expect this action to be taken, possibly next week, but I am not sure. No one perhaps knows positively, except Mr. Ridder, and he is not likely to advertise the date much in advance.

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A Nice Uncle Causes Him to Fall from Grace—Teachorous Bed Slats That Create a Disturbance.

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A Nice Uncle Causes Him to Fall from Grace—Teachorous Bed Slats That Create a Disturbance.

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THE BEACONSTREET PUZZLE

OR,

UNRAVELLING A TANGLED SKEIN.

The Story of Donald Dyke's Closing Case.

BY ERNEST A. YOUNG.

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CHAPTER XIII.

LAVINIA.

"Did you spot 'em, mister?" questioned the boy, twisting his thumb in the direction taken by the carriage.

"What do you mean?" Donald returned, carelessly.

"Why, the Thompson girl, to be sure."

"It isn't like her."

The boy continued:

"I was looking for somebody else?"

"Who?"

"My sister."

"Who do you want of her?"

"I have something to say to her."

"Go and see her, then."

"'Tisn't she?"

"'Tisn't she?"

"Show me up."

"Such as you say, mister?"

Donald Dyke had seen the dwelling and up the stairs. Upon the upper landing the detective said, in a low tone:

"You will not get any more dollars from me, Jock."

The boy looked up at him in apparent wonder.

"What have you done?" he demanded, crisply.

"About what?"

"Stella Thompson."

"Tell me! I'll speak the truth about her—ever—wherever it is!"

"There is no use in your clinging to that asser-

tion."

"'Tisn't she?"

"Don't I tell you she's shrewd? Stella Thomp-

son married the chap last night, and now she's been a widow."

Jock Rankin laughed and slapped his small hands together in boisterous mirth.

"A good one, mister," he exclaimed.

"What's the mess of falsehoods."

"She's a thief."

"That you're as ugly kooled as the young man."

"What young man?"

"Donald Mayhew."

"'Tisn't she?"

"Don't I tell you she's shrewd? Stella Thomp-

son married the chap last night, and now she's been a widow."

Strange to say, Jock exhibited no alarm. He

seemed as perfectly indifferent to the detective's threats as though the latter were incapable of ex-acting them.

Assuming a sullen air, the boy said:

"'Tisn't she?"

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TEWKSBURY ACCOUNTS.

Testimony of an Accountant for the Defence.

Evidence Seemingly Corroborative of the Figures Submitted by the Prosecution.

A Tabulated Invoice Book Said to be All That is Necessary.

The committee on public charitable institutions assembled in the green room Tuesday for the forty-ninth session of the Tewksbury institution, after the longer session which it has taken since its entry was adjourned. The first witness was E. A. Griswold, who testified: Am an accountant; have examined the Tewksbury books since 1869 in comparison with the auditor's accounts, and found them correct. The books in the case on trial were absolutely necessary to be kept at Tewksbury; a cash book is necessary; neither is a ledger; have examined all the vouchers since 1869.

This witness had read a comparison of the accounts of 1862 with those of 1882, including number of inmates and employees, salaries paid, and provisions furnished, showing a large increase in inmates in 1882 over number of employees and a vast increase in amount of supplies.

Cross-examination: The gross amount of food consumed in 1862 was 1,329,767 pounds, and in 1882 was 1,292,763 pounds.

Cost of Food, 1862, \$1477 Pounds

Each inmate was consumed, and in 1882 an average of 1,258 pounds; in 1862 each inmate got a little over 4 pounds per day, and in 1882 a little less than 3½ pounds.

To Mr. Brown: You have read Mr. Fairbanks' testimony? I have found no inaccuracies in the Tewksbury books; they are unnecessarily complex; for journalizing is not necessary; a failure to keep up the journal would not embarrass the department.

To the Governor: A tabulated invoice book is all that is necessary; if there were any sales they could be easily kept separate from the expense system; there would be no way of tracing any others; there ought to be a delivery book containing a record of articles given out from the store-room; the fact that you agreed with the auditor's account is no evidence that either are correct, for the latter are made up from the former; the received bills in the auditor's department tend to confirm the books; there is no evidence that any accounting is done.

"Bill will be delivered except the character of the concerns from whom they purport to have been purchased; if they had been a delivery bill, then they have been received, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so frequently?"

"That article of yours, doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were treated?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the publication of such stories is so sensational."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to bring so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple steps."

"I am not a physician. I am a lawyer."

"Witness to Mr. Brown:—They used very little tea and coffee in 1862; the extra cost for this in 1882 was between \$2000 and \$3000; the extra cost for tea and coffee would amount to about \$22,000."

Governor Butler.—How do you account for the difference between \$40,000 and \$99,000?

Witness to Mr. Brown:—I do not know for it; the figures show that there are 1443 pounds of tea per day; cannot account for the testimony that they use only seven.

The next witness to take the stand was Moses Sargent, a tinsmith, who was present when Frank Haberlin testified; heard him testify that he got a discharge from the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York, and had a conversation with him Saturday on that subject.

Governor Butler objected to this conversation going in as evidence, as being a contradiction only in a collateral point.

Mr. Brown said that he desired to show that Haberlin is a deserter.

The committee rejected the testimony by a vote of 4 to 3.

Mr. Leavenworth, attorney, being the 1st.

Witness to Mr. Brown:—I am a widow in New York at which Eva Bowen still lives.

Mr. Brown: Did you find out the reputation of the house and the woman that kept it?

Gov. Butler.—I must first be shown that Eva Bowen knew the character of the house. Character is a very different thing from reputation. More than that, this is another collateral point.

To Mr. Brown:—You did not touch her truth and veracity. I have allowed the testimony about syphilis because I know that I can meet it. But I cannot meet what some detectives swear to in regard to the reputation of that house.

Mr. Brown: Then made a long speech "for the country," in which he said he wished to show that Eva Bowen lived in a house of ill-fame, the keeper of which is registered in Precinct 200 to an infamous woman.

The evidence was rejected by a vote of 4 to 1.

An adjournment was taken at this point until Saturday at 9:30.

TWO SCORE AND TEN.

Still Continuing the Defense of Tewksbury.—Testimony of an Attendant Concerning the Treatment of the Barron Woman.

The investigation of the Tewksbury almshouse was continued Saturday morning.

Detective Moses Sargent recalled, and testified that he had only known Mr. Palmer of Exeter since he came here.

Q. What is his reputation for truth and veracity?

The Governor.—I object. The witness went to Exeter; he is a private detective; he went there for a purpose, and having only in view he had made inquiries to serve his purpose; he knows nothing, acting as he was under instructions.

The committee unanimously rejected the question.

Mrs. Sargent then testified that he had been solely in the service of Mr. Brown, and had done all he could for the defense.

Bannah O'Connell called: Have been an attendant at Tewksbury since March, 1878; know the Duxleys, and was under them; know Mr. Barker, and his wife; she was a fitful and violent in her habits and violent; she was occasionally taken out to be bathed; the cell was well ventilated and kept clean; she was very much embarrassed and said she was in great pain; up to the time the Duxleys left, the woman was still in the cell; I had care of her in part.

To the Governor: I was 17 years old when I went to Tewksbury; I had no money; never thought much about the condition of the Barron woman; when the Duxleys were there I looked out for the sewing-room, the dining room, and the kitchen; the Duxleys did not go to the cell in which the woman was confined; was fed by an idiotic girl; soon after the Duxleys left she was transferred to a room in the basement because the cell was too confined and bad.

She Was Strapped to a Settee

There, except in the summer months, when she was taken out to the yard and strapped there; this lasted until her removal to Worcester in 1880; the Duxleys had a settee in their room, with the outer air, the dormitory and the surface of the bed; it was not very dark because of a skylight in the hall; the fresh air came through the skylight; the cell was 8x10 feet; was about 7x10 feet; never was there with the door shut; the only furniture was a bed; she had no night bucket; the nature of nature were perfectly natural; the Duxleys did not tie her muffs and wrists strapped to her wrist while she lay in her cell; she was there in July under these circumstances; don't know whether I should like to see her again.

The Duxleys very well, and thought them to be good many others that have come to my notice; have been cured by the same means."

Q. You believe then, that Bright's disease is cured?

I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent people who were drawn to the Duxleys.

Q. You speak of your own experience; tell me what you know of it?

A very prominent case, but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice; have been cured by the same means."

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